

Title: Comparison study between piracetam and imipramine in children's nocturnal enuresis

Abstract

Background: Enuresis is an inability to control urination during sleep in children above 5 years ,it divideds in two type:primary and secondary.many therapies have been introduced to treatment of enuresis,and imipramine is the main drug on it .the aim of this study is to compare the results of therapy in 2 different drugs.

Material and methods: In this single -blind clinical trial study ,34 children during of one year (2008_2009)enrolled the study they took imipramine (10-20mg)and or piracetam (50-100mg/kg)in two groups by simple random sampling.

Results: Seventeen patient were in control group(imipramine).mean age was 84 mo.in control group 13 patient (78.5%)were male,and 12 patient (70.6%)in piracetam group were male,in view of sex distribution both group were the same.

3 patients (17.6%)in piracetam group had taken imipramine previously,and 3 patients (17.6%)in imipramine had taken minirin and thioridazin before imipramine,Exact fisher test showed no meaningful difference between two groups in view of past medical therapy.in pircetam group 12 patient s(70.6%)had primary condition ,and in imipramine group 16 patients (94.1%)had primary enuresis ,there was no meaningful difference in both groups in view of primary and secondary condition.

12 patients(70.6%)in piracetam group and the same number in imipramine group had positive family history of enuresis($p=0.6$).in piracetam group ,patients had wet - bed 7times weekly($SD:3.26$)and in imipramine group it was 9 times weekly($SD:6.41$).the result showed piracetam no meaningful difference with imipramine in controlling of enuresis after 3mo($p=0.1$)and after 6 mo($p=0.2$)

Conclusion: piracetam is not effective in comparing with imipramine in control of enuresis .

key words:enuresis,imipramine,piracetam.